Mr. John Wilkins

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, June 16, 1787. [Vol. I.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

A MASQUE, written at the Warm Springs, in Virginia, in the year 1784.

The Genius of the Wood.

I AM the Genius of the ſhady wood;
Whoſe care it is to crown the ſwelling rivers,
And bid the mountains hide them from the heat
Of the ſolſtitial ray; the Delaware
I crown with poplar and with boughs of oak;
The Suſquehannah with the cherry tree;
Potowmack waſted by the ſummer's ſun,
And Rappahannock and the river James,
I crown with branches of the loſty pine:
The great Ohio, with her thouſand ſons
To Miſſiſippi rolling on, I crown
With leaves of aſh-wood and the ſugar tree.
This is the day and this the well known place
Their preſence is expected.

Potowmack.

Theſe ſprings we annually reviſit;
But where the Genius of the tepid ſtreams?
Whoſe taſk it is to warm them for the bath,
And touch them, with the ſacred ore, which gives
Salubrious quality; this is his taſk,
In thoſe receſſes and deep caverns fram'd
By Neptune, where the mountain baſe oe'rſpreads.
His naids there attend him and each brings
Her urn, and pours it where th' embоſom'd rock
Gives current to the tide.

Genius of the Springs.

Great ſire of fountains, on this annual day
I greet your preſence.

Delaware.

You know, my ſon, this is the happy ſeaſon,
When from our banks the gayeſt citizens,
To taſte the water of the ſprings repair.
Is every drop ting'd with the mountain ore
And made medicinal? Is every drop
Through ſand filtrated, that the cryſtal glaſs
Of thoſe who drink may be tranſparent with it?

Genius of the Springs.

The wave is nine times purified by fire;
The hundred naids of th' embowering rocks
With pitchers from the ſubterranean flood
Have drawn the tide; th' alembic has diſtill'd
The tide to vapour; the mountain ciſtern
Has received the liquid current. Beds of ore
Have ting'd and ſand has filtrated the ſtream
That every drop with power of health impregnate
Diſpels all pain, all ſhape of malady,
That racks the ſyſtem or the mind ſubdues.

Ohio.

Then bid the naids of the vocal powers,
Haſte hither with the nimble dance, and ſo ng,
The virtue of the ſprings to celebrate;
And bid the deities of theſe rude hills
With Triton whom the goddeſs Thetis ſent
Attune their chords in ſymphony with theſe.

Potomack.

And tell the naids and the jocund deities,
To cull their choiceſt flowers; a noble name,
Has come this day to do them honor.
That chief whoſe fame has oft been heard by them,
In conteſt with Britannia's arms; that chief
Whom I myſelf have ſeen quitting the farm,
By no ambition, but by virtue led,
Ariſing at his country's call, and ſwift
The challenge of the vet'ran foe receiving.
My brother ſtreams have told me his atchievments.
The oak-crown'd Hudſon told me that he ſaw him,
Walk like a God upon his well fought banks.
The Raritan in Jerſey told me of him;
But moſt the Delaware, whoſe noble tide
Roll'd th' indignant waves upon the bank
And triumph'd on the heroic days
Of Brandywine, of Germantown and Monmouth;
The Rappahannock told me of the chief
When great Cornwallis yielded. With him I ſhed
A tear of lucent joy. The Cheſapeake
Oh bay divine, thou heardſt the victory,
And through thy hundred iſlands far & wide,
Rejoicing, there there was gladneſs

But when the rage of horrid war had ceas'd,
My ſon return'd; I mark'd his character---
No ſcorn appear'd upon his furrow'd brow
His air was dignity and graceful eaſe
The ſame as when he left me, ſave that now
His viſage worn with care ſhew'd more of age
I hail'd my ſon and bade him come with me
To taſte the water of the healthful ſprings.

The Naids in a dance.

Pureſt ſtreams that gently flow
From the rock that covers you,
No decreaſe of tide you know,
Summer ſuns do not ſubdue.

Nor do ſtorms fierce winter's brood
Rain or ſnow that comes with them,
Swell your current to a flood;
You are ſtill, pure ſtreams, the ſame.

Emblem this of that great chief,
Washington who made us free,
Shewing 'midſt our joy and grief
Equal unanimity.

The dance continues with a ſecond ſong.

The gentle ſtreams flowing,
The trees around growing
And ſhadows now ſhewing
Themſelves o'er the ſpring.

No danger of waſting
Your water by taſting
Though many are haſting
To drink of the ſpring.

Third ſong with a dance.

Clear burſting fountains by you ſhall appear,
The gayeſt aſſemblies through each circling year;
To lead up the dance, in theſe chearful abodes,
And live at their leiſure the life of the Gods.

We taſte of the ſtreams and forget all our care,
Your virtues like Lethe, not fabulous are.
Your virtues expel all diſeaſes and pain,
To thoſe that are weak, they give vigour again.

The lame that come hither their crutches forego:
They leap and exult like the wild mountain roe,
Here youth is confirmed in his vigour and bloom,
To age is given years and days yet to come.
They diſappear.

Genius of the Woods.

Such is the virtue of theſe healthful ſprings,
Yet not in theſe alone ſalubrious quality.
Far weſt, and near thy ſource, Ohio, riſing
There is a ſpring with copious oil embrown'd,
All chronic pain diſpelling, at the touch,
And waſhing all ſcorbutic taint away,
As er'ſt in Jordan was the ſyrian king
Th' inflexile joint, the fibre of old age
Relaxing, it gives youth and nimble motion.
The natives of the wood, my oldeſt ſons,
Nor leſs than Hamadriades, my care;
All bathe in the ſmooth current, and receive
Returning health and vigour. Soon aſſembling
There, the modern race of men unnumber'd
In place of the diſcoloured native
Shall frequent its margin. The gods and naids
There as uſual ſhall repair
While annually with feſtive ſong and dance,
They celebrate the virtue of the ſprings.

Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd,

IT is a no leſs remarkable than melancholy conſideration what an infinity of ſchemes have been fallen in upon this country ſince the war, to gain a livelihood, or even acquire riches, without hard labour, or indeed labour of any kind. He, for inſtance, who was once ſatisfied to tug at the laborious oar, is at length grown weary of his trade, and loſing that content which is commonly the attendant of an induſtrious habit, racks his brains in midnight ſtudies, to invent ſome means by which his canoe may make head againſt the ſtream, without the diſagreeable neceſſity of recurring to the wonted efforts of labour.

A neighbour of mine, an honeſt mechanic, of the fraternity of carpenters, who previous to the revolution, uſed frequently to turn the crank with his own hand, whenever he wiſhed to give his tools a touch with the grindſtone, has at length diſcovered that method to be too laborious, and has now contrived a machine to go by water, which ſaves him the trouble.

This ingenious gentleman did not ſtop here. His wife, honeſt Barbara, became diſguſted alſo with the uſual mode of turning the ſpinning-wheel with her foot, and led her good man a moſt unhappy life, till he would conſent to ſet his noddle at work to contrive ſome method to relieve her from this tireſome and vulgar cuſtom of giving motion to the wheel. Being, as it happened, a good natured man, he concluded to gratify her wiſhes, and ſpent two or three weeks damming up a ſtream of water at ſome diſtance from his houſe, and in ſix weeks more contrived ſome very ingenious wheel work, which, upon raiſing a ſmall water gate, drives the wheel round with ſurpriſing rapidity, the woman having nothing to do but ſet ſtill under her ſhed and pull out the flax. 'Tis true, ſhe ſpins in a manner out of doors, and is in danger of catching fevers and agues, but theſe are trifles when compared with the advantage of ſaving the labour of the feet.

But of all ſchemes I have heard for living without work, I like that of our miller the beſt. He was formerly ſuch an aſs as to carry the bags of meal from the mill to the waggon on his back, but he is reſolved to be ſuch a fool no longer; by an additional wheel and a few fathoms of white rope, he has contrived to make the mill do the work for him, and from a lean, peeviſh man, he is now become as fat, as jolly, and, above all, as lazy a fellow as you would wiſh to lay your eyes upon.

After all, the moraliſt of the age ought not to treat this vice of lazineſs with too much ſeverity. It is natural to mankind, whereas labour is his puniſhment, an enemy that cannot wholly be conquered, and is ſubmitted to only from neceſſity.

A COUNTRYMAN.

The LITIGIOUS LABOURER.

TWO labouring men, *Tom* and *Joe*, going home late one evening, Tom happened to ſtumble over an axe in the highway; taking it up and ſhewing it to his comrade Joe, it was immediately agreed upon betwixt them to ſell it and divide the money; which taſk Tom undertook to perform, and accordingly next morning ſold it for eight and four pence. Joe being informed of it, demanded his half the money. No, ſays Tom, you are not entitled to half, as it was I that found it. True, ſays Joe, you found it, but was I not in your company, and did you not agree to give me one half it ſold for? And if you don't give me my half, I am determined to go to law to get it. To law, ſays Tom, that's a pretty way of proceeding; we had better beſtow the money on the magiſtrate and his conſtable at once, than go that way to work. No matter, ſays Joe, I am determined upon it; and accordingly away he poſts to 'Squire *Nine Pence*, a trading juſtice of the peace in the neighbourhood, who grants a ſummons for Tom to appear at five days notice. Tom, being alarmed at the ſummons, goes immediately to 'Squire Nine Pence, and tells him, in order to convince your worſhip I mean nothing but honeſty, I'll leave the proceeds of the axe in your worſhip's hands until the matter is determined: ſo leaving the money with him, he went home. The time at length coming round when the parties were to appear, Joe, as plaintiff, plead that Tom withheld his part of the money the axe ſold for. Have you any proof of your being entitled to half, ſays Nine Pence. Yes, ſays Joe; there is my neighbour Liſten, and my neighbour Tattle, both heard him ſay I was entitled to half. So, ſays Nine Pence, they muſt be "*ſubpœnaed.*" Have you no more evidences? No, pleaſe your worſhip, ſays Joe. Then call Mr. Sharke, the trading conſtable, and tell him ſerve theſe "*ſubpœnas.*" Hold, your worſhip, ſays Tom, who knew well the fleecing qualities of the 'Squire and his attendant, perhaps we can make up the matter our-

selves. I think, says Nine Pence, you had better, as your are neighbours; which was accordingly agreed to by the parties at variance. Well, gentlemen, I am glad to see you reconciled, says Nine Pence, and I will deliver your money lodged with me, but stay, I must first deduct the charges. Let me see, there is For summons, *subpœnas* serving, &c. 7s. 0d.
Judgment, - - 1 0

8 0
Balance, - - 0 4

8 4

Here, gentlemen, take the balance and divide it yourselves, and so good bye to you.

Well, says Tom, friend Joe, what think you of his worship's ingenuity; are not things as I told you? You see the happy effects of going to law. His worship contrived to keep all but four pence; if it had been forty shillings, it would have been the same; he and his friend Sharke would have divided the whole. What do I think! says Joe, why I think he knows his trade well, and can fleece the poor very ingeniously; few else come before him. That he does, says Tom, few know it better than I do. Two of his neighbours, a few days ago, fell out about a dog.--- The matter was decided before him; and what with *subpœnaing* evidences, swearing them, &c. his worship made a forty shilling job of it, sued the poor man for the charges, and the dog in question was not worth one shilling.

To the INHABITANTS of PITTSBURGH.

TO redress the injured is the duty, as well as the honor of every Christian, and with this view only I have taken up my pen. To defend a character from the rage of malice, and the infamy of slander. I am under the disagreeable necessity of troubling the good people of the western country, but in particular the inhabitants of Pittsburgh; and after stating a few facts, shall leave it to the world and them to judge of the malicious treatment I have received for some time past from Mr. Brackenridge. After his return from the late sessions of assembly, he not only insinuated in private, but also in public, that I must have acted a base or ungenerous part, respecting a petition entrusted with me, praying the legislature of Pennsylvania to incorporate the church of Pittsburgh. With the intention that I should forward the above named petition to George Woods, Esq. Bedford; it was delivered into my hands with this instruction, that I should enclose it, and inform Mr. Woods, that as we were unacquainted with the form made use of in such petitions, he would please to examine our manner of address, and if he saw any thing amiss to amend it. This was my instruction, and with this I have complyed. Perhaps the insertion of Mr. Woods letter to me on this subject, will convince every unprejudiced mind, that I have not deserved the base insinuations levelled against my character by Mr. Brackenridge.

Bedford, May 7, 1787.

SIR,

I received a few lines from you respecting a petition addressed to my care by the committee of the church of Pittsburgh, praying to be incorporated under the patronage of the reverend S. Barr; you also wrote to me to examine and see if said petition was properly addressed, and if not, to amend it. I am clear there was not one word altered in it. I spoke to William Todd, Esq. to present the said petition, as a member of the county of Westmoreland, and I promised to support the same, and Mr. Todd presented the petition. I am certain the petition did not mention any denomination of people or society, but only the church of Pittsburgh, under your care; this is all I can recollect of that matter.

I am,
SIR,
Your and the Church of Pittsburgh's
very humble servant,
GEORGE WOODS.

The Rev. Mr. Barr.

N. B. I recollect Mr. Todd brought in the bill, and I suppose can give further information. G. W.

I hope no man will charge me with infidelity who attentively considers what Mr. Woods has said on the subject alluded to. But we were incorporated, or rather designed to be incorporated, under the denomination of Presbyterian; how this came to pass, seems now a mystery to Mr. Brackenridge, he pretends to be ignorant how the assembly of Pennsylvania give our society that epithet more than any other; and to get clear of the difficulty, basely insinuates that I must have altered the petition or suppressed it altogether.

But what are his reasons for such insinuations? we were not denominated Presbyterian in our petition, and therefore he concludes, I must have altered it. Another reason is, he searched the files of the late house, and could neither see nor hear of it; and therefore I must have undergone the fatigue of going to Philadelphia at a time, it is well known, and can be made appear, I was in Pittsburgh, and must have solicited the legislature in person to incorporate our society by the name of Presbyterian. But were these reasons sufficient to stigmatize the innocent with infidelity? I presume they were not; and nothing but a mind fraught with mischief, could make the inference.

When he found us denominated Presbyterians in the bill, had he made use of the same reasoning he urged at the time he and I differed in opinion respecting the framing of the petition, he could have saved himself and others much pain and trouble; but it seems he had forgot that he reasoned with me in the following manner, when he urged to strike out the epithet Presbyterian. "Let us only stile ourselves the church of Pittsburgh, said he, under Mr. Barr's pastoral care, and Mr. Woods, with other members of the honorable house, being acquainted with you, and knowing you to be a Presbyterian, we will naturally be incorporated under that denomination." --- But why were we, by his reasoning, to keep the epithet, Presbyterian out of view? Because, said he, there are a few Episcopalians amongst us, and perhaps the name to them may be offensive, and of consequence prevent us from obtaining the laudable end we have now in view. I will not take upon me to say that I have expressed Mr. B's argument precisely in his own words, but I will venture to affirm, and I could seal it with my last breath, that I have expressed the sentiment conveyed in his argument, and the argument that induced me to give him his own way in preparing our petition; but as this was private conversation, he may perhaps have forgot it; he may deny it, or he may have altered his mind, and this, by the bye, is no uncommon thing with frail mortals. But whatever his reasons may be for opposing the bill in its first form, it was ungenerous and cruel, without full information, to make the low insinuation that I had acted the unworthy part; and still more so, when no solid reason could appear in favor of the naughty hypothesis. Had this been the only time I had received insult and injury from Mr. B. I could the more readily have passed it by; but another stigma, though different in nature, but of equal disadvantage to my usefulness, was fixed upon me by him, merely to please his own humour and indulge an unruly passion, namely, that of card playing. I charge Mr. B. with being the first author, as far as I can learn, of that unhappy report, and at the same time I believe he did it with no evil intention towards me; but it was imprudent, and discovers a disregard to the cause in which he was instrumental in calling me here to foster and cherish. This I only mention, by the bye, as a warning to others, least they be found guilty of the like misconduct, and subject themselves to a suit at law, as that mode of redressing injuries, real or imaginary, is become fashionable.

But I shall at this time conclude, with a reflection respecting the malignity of the conduct alluded to; it is unjust, because it disposes a man immersed in wickedness himself to assume a rigid and philosophical air, and declaim against the very vices and crimes he is guilty of perhaps in a higher degree; had I betrayed the confidence of the people of Pittsburgh, and appeared in one character, while I secretly admired and professed another, in this case, there would have been room for reflection; such conduct might justly have been termed base and unbecoming the Christian character, but the reverse of this is true, the most ignorant were sensible I was at my first appearance in Pittsburgh what I now profess, a Presbyterian; and thank God, the day is now come, when the dark cloud of ignorance and party prejudice, in religious topics, is fast passing by, but I see no cause to change the system with which I set out, this has not been the case with others, changing is fashionable, it does sometimes very well for those who are to be taught, but for a teacher of any system in religious or political matters, to be tossed about like a cloud before the wind, is a sure mark of ignorance, a proof of a profane spirit, and utterly unbecoming a man who pretends to be a leader of the people.

S. BARR.

Pittsburgh, 12th June, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, January 6.

"THE king has ordered a total change in the regimentals of his infantry, and in February they are to appear with a new uniform, which is, a blue coat turned up with red, and white waistcoats and breeches.

"His majesty has consented to give up to his grace the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the bailiwick of his duchy, which the crown of Prussia has held some time on mortgage, and the regiment of black hussars have evacuated their quarters in those parts, and are gone to Cottbus and Storckow."

March 13. All the goals in the metropolis, particularly Newgate and the Marshalsea, are crowded with naval officers, who, from their habits of life being incapable of turning their hands to any thing by which they might earn a penny, are driven to the most excruciating distress, and must of course feel an abhorrence to that country by whose laws they may remain in their wretched captivity for life, on account very probably, of debts contracted in their absence on service, for the support of their wives and families.

Some politicians pretend that the East-India company's hiring so numerous a body of German troops shews that they expect soon to be engaged in a war with some of the powers of that country. Whether this be really the case, or that they think they hire these troops cheaper than they can raise an equal number of troops in this country, time only can discover. One thing, however, is certain, that the prince of Hesse always sold his soldiers to our government at a very high price, and as it has been computed that the troops sent to India must be entirely removed every five years, this method will annually drain the kingdom of vast sums, into the ever yawning gulph of Germany, from which not a shilling returns.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 3.

"Orders are given for all the regiments of foot, of which the electoral military force is composed, to be completed to their full establishment; and recruiting parties are going out for that purpose. The league among the electors of the empire is likely to be rendered more strong, by an addition of some articles to the former treaty now in agitation. The courts of Berlin and Dresden are now in the closest connection with the electorate."

When our last advices came from Petersburgh, which were dated the 9th of February, a great fire was then raging in the grand magazines belonging to the crown, which contained great quantities of brandy, lime and salt; and there was not any hope of preventing the whole edifice from being reduced to ashes. During the day, news arrived from Smolensko, that the empress had nearly escaped being burnt, the house next were she resided having been consumed in the night. Her majesty has ordered a stone one to be built at her expence for the proprietor, and set out for Kiow, where she arrived on the 30th of January.

Upon the trial at the Old Bailey on Friday last, of William Wealch, a boy of 13 years, and Henry Conway, a boy of 9 years of age, a scene of such unparalleled profligacy and wickedness was unveiled to the court, as struck every person present with horror and astonishment. The indictment was for highway robbery, in taking from Mary Davis, an infant of 7 years of age, a bundle of linen, at the end of Coventry court, St. Giles's. To screen her own infamy, an old bawd, named Mrs. Hickey, appeared against the lives of these unfortunate boys; but the sagacity of the recorder, who tried the cause, after considerable labour and address, at length extracted the truth, and Mrs. Hickey was committed to Newgate, for the falsehoods she had before sworn to in the face of the court. It appeared to have been the practice of this infamous woman to seduce children from their parents, or to pick them up from the streets, and by a regular course of instruction, to train them up in every species of villainy and debauchery, first destroying, as a preparatory step, all sense of shame and decency, by putting a great many of the different sexes naked and in one bed together, and encouraging scenes too painful to relate.

DUBLIN, February 21.

The house of commons this night resolved into a committee on the riot bill. It was thought rather oppressive on the body of the people called Quakers, to oblige them on all occasions to assist the civil magistrates, as it was directly against the principles of their religion. The law of the land had already made a concession, in a case of this nature, by a dispensation with oaths on their giving evidence. It was thought unjust too, that they should be subject to damages in common, committed by rioters, on religious houses. It was admitted that they were a peaceable, useful, and industrious body of people, worthy of every indulgence; but as the clause which respected the latter part of this objection, would be expunged, it would in a great measure be done away.

Tuesday se'ennight, in a terrible gale of wind, a vessel, which from the cargo, is supposed to have been an American, was wrecked at the bay of Dunmanus, near Carbary Island, and all on board perished. Some staves, deer skins, wearing apparel of a superior kind, and the body of a female child, about four years old, were driven on shore. The ship and cargo were beat to pieces.

ſelves. I think, ſays Nine Pence, you had better, as your are neighbours; which was accordingly agreed to by the parties at variance. Well, gentlemen, I am glad to ſee you reconciled, ſays Nine Pence, and I will deliver your money lodged with me, but ſtay, I muſt firſt deduct the charges. Let me ſee, there is

For ſummons, *ſubpœnas* ſerving, &c.	7s.	0d.
Judgment, - -	1	0
	8	0
Balance, - -	0	4
	8	4

Here, gentlemen, take the balance and divide it yourſelves, and ſo good bye to you.

Well, ſays Tom, friend Joe, what think you of his worſhip's ingenuity; are not things as I told you? You ſee the happy effects of going to law. His worſhip contrived to keep all but four pence; if it had been forty ſhillings, it would have been the ſame; he and his friend Sharke would have divided the whole. What do I think! ſays Joe, why I think he knows his trade well, and can fleece the poor very ingeniouſly; few elſe come before him. That he does, ſays Tom, few know it better than I do. Two of his neighbours, a few days ago, fell out about a dog.--- The matter was decided before him; and what with *ſubpœnaing* evidences, ſwearing them, &c. his worſhip made a forty ſhilling job of it, ſued the poor man for the charges, and the dog in queſtion was not worth one ſhilling.

To the INHABITANTS of PITTSBURGH.

TO redreſs the injured is the duty, as well as the honor of every Chriſtian, and with this view only I have taken up my pen. To defend a character from the rage of malice, and the infamy of ſlander. I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of troubling the good people of the weſtern country, but in particular the inhabitants of Pittſburgh; and after ſtating a few facts, ſhall leave it to the world and them to judge of the malicious treatment I have received for ſome time paſt from Mr. Brackenridge. After his return from the late ſeſſions of aſſembly, he not only inſinuated in private, but alſo in public, that I muſt have acted a baſe or ungenerous part, reſpecting a petition entruſted with me, praying the legiſlature of Pennſylvania to incorporate the church of Pittſburgh. With the intention that I ſhould forward the above named petition to George Woods, Eſq Bedford; it was delivered into my hands with this inſtruction, that I ſhould encloſe it, and inform Mr. Woods, that as we were unacquainted with the form made uſe of in ſuch petitions, he would pleaſe to examine our manner of addreſs, and if he ſaw any thing amiſs to amend it. This was my inſtruction, and with this I have complyed. Perhaps the inſertion of Mr. Woods letter to me on this ſubject, will convince every unprejudiced mind, that I have not deſerved the baſe inſinuations levelled againſt my character by Mr. Brackenridge.

Bedford, May 7, 1787.

SIR,

I received a few lines from you reſpecting a petition addreſſed to my care by the committee of the church of Pittſburgh, praying to be incorporated under the patronage of the reverend S. Barr; you alſo wrote to me to examine and ſee if ſaid petition was properly addreſſed, and if not, to amend it. I am clear there was not one word altered in it. I ſpoke to William Todd, Eſq. to preſent the ſaid petition, as a member of the county of Weſtmoreland, and I promiſed to ſupport the ſame, and Mr. Todd preſented the petition. I am certain the petition did not mention any denomination of people or ſociety, but only the church of Pittſburgh, under your care; this is all I can recollect of that matter.

I am,
SIR,
Your and the Church of Pittſburgh's
very humble ſervant,
GEORGE WOODS.

The Rev. Mr. Barr.

N. B. I recollect Mr. Todd brought in the bill, and I ſuppoſe can give further information. G. W.

I hope no man will charge me with infidelity who attentively conſiders what Mr. Woods has ſaid on the ſubject alluded to. But we were incorporated, or rather deſigned to be incorporated, under the denomination of Preſbyterian; how this came to paſs, ſeems now a myſtery to Mr. Brackenridge, he pretends to be ignorant how the aſſembly of Pennſylvania give our ſociety that epithet more than any other; and to get clear of the difficulty, baſely inſinuates that I muſt have altered the petition or ſuppreſſed it altogether.

But what are his reaſons for ſuch inſinuations? we were not denominated Preſbyterian in our petition, and therefore he concludes, I muſt have altered it. Another reaſon is, he ſearched the files of the late houſe, and could neither ſee nor hear of it; and therefore I muſt have undergone the fatigue of going to Philadelphia at a time, it is well known, and can be made appear, I was in Pittſburgh, and muſt have ſolicited the legiſlature in perſon to incorporate our ſociety by the name of Preſbyterian. But were theſe reaſons ſufficient to ſtigmatize the innocent with infidelity? I preſume they were not; and nothing but a mind fraught with miſchief, could make the inference.

When he found us denominated Preſbyterians in the bill, had he made uſe of the ſame reaſoning he urged at the time he and I differed in opinion reſpecting the framing of the petition, he could have ſaved himſelf and others much pain and trouble; but it ſeems he had forgot that he reaſoned with me in the following manner, when he urged to ſtrike out the epithet Preſbyterian. "Let us only ſtile ourſelves the church of Pittſburgh, ſaid he, under Mr. Barr's paſtoral care, and Mr. Woods, with other members of the honorable houſe, being acquainted with you, and knowing you to be a Preſbyterian, we will naturally be incorporated under that denomination." But why were we, by his reaſoning, to keep the epithet, Preſbyterian out of view? Becauſe, ſaid he, there are a few Epiſcopalians amongſt us, and perhaps the name to them may be offenſive, and of conſequence prevent us from obtaining the laudable end we have now in view. I will not take upon me to ſay that I have expreſſed Mr. B's argument preciſely in his own words, but I will venture to affirm, and I could ſeal it with my laſt breath, that I have expreſſed the ſentiments conveyed in his argument, and the argument that induced me to give him his own way in preparing our petition; but as this was private converſation, he may perhaps have forgot it; he may deny it, or he may have altered his mind, and this, by the bye, is no uncommon thing with frail mortals. But whatever his reaſons may be for oppoſing the bill in its firſt form, it was ungenerous and cruel, without full information, to make the low inſinuation that I had acted the unworthy part; and ſtill more ſo, when no ſolid reaſon could appear in favor of the naughty hypotheſis. Had this been the only time I had received inſult and injury from Mr. B. I could the more readily have paſſed it by; but another ſtigma, though different in nature, but of equal diſadvantage to my uſefulneſs, was fixed upon me by him, merely to pleaſe his own humour and indulge an unruly paſſion, namely, that of card playing. I charge Mr. B. with being the firſt author, as far as I can learn, of that unhappy report, and at the ſame time I believe he did it with no evil intention towards me; but it was imprudent, and diſcovers a diſregard to the cauſe in which he was inſtrumental in calling me here to foſter and cheriſh. This I only mention, by the bye, as a warning to others, leaſt they be found guilty of the like miſconduct, and ſubject themſelves to a ſuit at law, as that mode of redreſſing injuries, real or imaginary, is become faſhionable.

But I ſhall at this time conclude, with a reflection reſpecting the malignity of the conduct alluded to; it is unjuſt, becauſe it diſpoſes a man immerſed in wickedneſs himſelf to aſſume a rigid and philoſophical air, and declaim againſt the very vices and crimes he is guilty of perhaps in a higher degree; had I betrayed the confidence of the people of Pittſburgh, and appeared in one character, while I ſecretly admired and profeſſed another, in this caſe, there would have been room for reflection; ſuch conduct might juſtly have been termed baſe and unbecoming the Chriſtian character, but the reverſe of this is true, the moſt ignorant were ſenſible I was at my firſt appearance in Pittſburgh what I now profeſs, a Preſbyterian; and thank God, the day is now come, when the dark cloud of ignorance and party prejudice, in religious topics, is faſt paſſing by, but I ſee no cauſe to change the ſyſtem with which I ſet out, this has not been the caſe with others, changing is faſhionable, it does ſometimes very well for thoſe who are to be taught, but for a teacher of any ſyſtem in religious or political matters, to be toſſed about like a cloud before the wind, is a ſure mark of ignorance, a proof of a profane ſpirit, and utterly unbecoming a man who pretends to be a leader of the people.

S. BARR.

Pittſburgh, 12th June, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, January 6.

"THE king has ordered a total change in the regimentals of his infantry, and in February they are to appear with a new uniform, which is, a blue coat turned up with red, and white waiſtcoats and breeches.

"His majeſty has conſented to give up to his grace the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the bailiwick of his duchy, which the crown of Pruſſia has held ſome time on mortgage, and the regiment of black huſſars have evacuated their quarters in thoſe parts, and are gone to Cottbus and Storekow."

March 13. All the goals in the metropolis, particularly Newgate and the Marſhalſea, are crowded with naval officers, who, from their habits of life being incapable of turning their hands to any thing by which they might earn a penny, are driven to the moſt excruciating diſtreſs, and muſt of courſe feel an abhorrence to that country by whoſe laws they may remain in their wretched captivity for life, on account very probably, of debts contracted in their abſence on ſervice, for the ſupport of their wives and families.

Some politicians pretend that the Eaſt-India company's hiring ſo numerous a body of German troops ſhews that they expect ſoon to be engaged in a war with ſome of the powers of that country. Whether this be really the caſe, or that they think they hire theſe troops cheaper than they can raiſe an equal number of troops in this country, time only can diſcover. One thing, however, is certain, that the prince of Heſſe always ſold his ſoldiers to our government at a very high price, and as it has been computed that the troops ſent to India muſt be entirely removed every five years, this method will annually drain the kingdom of vaſt ſums, into the ever yawning gulph of Germany, from which not a ſhilling returns.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 3.

"Orders are given for all the regiments of foot, of which the electoral military force is compoſed, to be completed to their full eſtabliſhment; and recruiting parties are going out for that purpoſe. The league among the electors of the empire is likely to be rendered more ſtrong, by an addition of ſome articles to the former treaty now in agitation. The courts of Berlin and Dreſden are now in the cloſeſt connection with the electorate."

When our laſt advices came from Peterſburgh, which were dated the 9th of February, a great fire was then raging in the grand magazines belonging to the crown, which contained great quantities of brandy, lime and ſalt; and there was not any hope of preventing the whole edifice from being reduced to aſhes. During the day, news arrived from Smolenſko, that the empreſs had nearly eſcaped being burnt, the houſe next were ſhe reſided having been conſumed in the night. Her majeſty has ordered a ſtone one to be built at her expence for the proprietor, and ſet out for Kiow, where ſhe arrived on the 30th of January.

Upon the trial at the Old Bailey on Friday laſt, of William Wealch, a boy of 13 years, and Henry Conway, a boy of 9 years of age, a ſcene of ſuch unparalleled profligacy and wickedneſs was unveiled to the court, as ſtruck every perſon preſent with horror and aſtoniſhment. The indictment was for highway robbery, in taking from Mary Davis, an infant of 7 years of age, a bundle of linen, at the end of Coventry court, St. Giles's. To ſcreen her own infamy, an old bawd, named Mrs. Hickey, appeared againſt the lives of theſe unfortunate boys; but the ſagacity of the recorder, who tried the cauſe, after conſiderable labour and addreſs, at length extracted the truth, and Mrs. Hickey was committed to Newgate, for the falſhoods ſhe had before ſworn to in the face of the court. It appeared to have been the practice of this infamous woman to ſeduce children from their parents, or to pick them up from the ſtreets, and by a regular courſe of inſtruction, to train them up in every ſpecies of villainy and debauchery, firſt deſtroying, as a preparatory ſtep, all ſenſe of ſhame and decency, by putting a great many of the different ſexes naked and in one bed together, and encouraging ſcenes too painful to relate.

DUBLIN, February 21.

The houſe of commons this night reſolved into a committee on the riot bill. It was thought rather oppreſſive on the body of the people called Quakers, to oblige them on all occaſions to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates, as it was directly againſt the principles of their religion. The law of the land had already made a conceſſion, in a caſe of this nature, by a diſpenſation with oaths on their giving evidence. It was thought unjuſt too, that they ſhould be ſubject to damages in common, committed by rioters, on religious houſes. It was admitted that they were a peaceable, uſeful, and induſtrious body of people, worthy of every indulgence; but as the clauſe which reſpected the latter part of this objection, would be expunged, it would in a great meaſure be done away.

Tueſday ſe'ennight, in a terrible gale of wind, a veſſel, which from the cargo, is ſuppoſed to have been an American, was wrecked at the bay of Dunmanus, near Carbary Iſland, and all on board periſhed. Some ſtaves, deer ſkins, wearing apparel of a ſuperior kind, and the body of a female child, about four years old, were driven on ſhore. The ſhip and cargo were beat to pieces.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, April 27.

On Thurſday, laſt week, about forty women aſſembled at the houſe of Mr. Foſter, of Cambridge, (ſouth pariſh) with their ſpinning-wheels, where, after ſpending the day with the greateſt diligence, cheerfulneſs, and decorum, they generouſly preſented Mrs. Foſter with 107 ſkeins of yarn, being, at a moderate computation, ſufficient to make upwards of forty yards of cloth.

A gentleman in the country, writes to his friend in town, thus: the opening ſpring has introduced a ſpirited ſcene of agriculture and induſtry. All hands ſeem emulous to excel: and yet it ſeems, that if we were but a plantation, with a houſe or hut only, our ſituation, as a people, would be more tolerable and promiſing. The view of our domeſtic debt, ſtaring us full in the face, to be paid too by thoſe who once earned and deſerved it, but loſt it, and to thoſe too who in juſtice never ought to have it, never deſerved it, is of ſuch magnitude as neither we, our children, or our children's children, can bear. Nay---I believe I am not alone when I ſay---to pay it to thoſe who have the evidences of it, will be a more complete ruin to us, than being the ſubjects of any prince in Europe. I am no politician. We, moſt of us here, owe ſomething: but it is as much in our power to make a world as to get ſpecie to pay what we owe. Therefore we muſt become a prey to thoſe who are ſo fortunate as to have ſome of our intereſt---allowed by all, to be ſacrificed for at leaſt half its value. Whether it is in the power of government to relieve us I cannot ſay. But as for the tender act, in its preſent form, it is cutting our throats with a feather. Paper money will ruin our fifty per cent. men, and prevent ſpeculators from purchaſing one half of the commonwealth for one third of its value. Beſides, it will put the means of induſtry, at ſix per cent. into the hands of enterpriſing, but common, men, which by no means ought to be. There will be no ſuch thing as governing the country, until a great majority of the people are more dependent. Therefore, we muſt be content. I believe, to be the "hewers of wood, and drawers of water."

NEW-YORK, April 21.

On a report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom it was referred to report a plan for ſelling, for public ſecurities, the townſhips ſurveyed in the weſtern territory.

Reſolved, That after the ſecretary at war ſhall have drawn for the proportionate quantity of the lands already ſurveyed, which were aſſigned to the late army, agreeably to the order of the 20th May, 1785, the remainder ſhall be advertiſed for ſale in one of the newſpapers at leaſt of each of the ſtates, and at the expiration of five months from this day, the ſale of the land ſhall commence in the place where Congreſs ſhall ſit, and continue from day to day until the ſame ſhall be diſpoſed of; provided that none of the lands ſhall be ſold at a leſs price than one dollar per acre, and that the ſale ſhall be made agreeable to the mode pointed out by the ordinance aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That one third of the purchaſe money, ſhall be immediately paid in any of the public ſecurities of the United States, to the treaſurer of the ſaid ſtates, and that the remaining two thirds ſhall be paid in like manner in three months after the date of the ſale, on which payment, (a certificate thereof being previouſly furniſhed by the treaſurer of the board of treaſury) titles to the lands ſhall be given to the purchaſers by the board of treaſury, agreeably to the terms preſcribed by the ſaid ordinance; provided that if the ſecond payment ſhall not be made in three months, as aforeſaid, the firſt payment ſhall be forfeited, and the land ſhall be again expoſed to ſale.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury take the neceſſary meaſures for carrying the aforeſaid reſolutions into effect, and alſo for exhibiting the ſurveys of the lands.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

On Sunday morning laſt, a perſon paſſing over a vacant lot, on the upper end of Walnut-ſtreet, obſerved on the graſs ſome freſh dug clay; ſeeing no breach on the ground near, curioſity led him to examine the place, and found a ſod had been taken up, and carefully replaced again, this he dug up, and on digging a few inches below the ſurface, found a ſmall box, containing the corpſe of an infant. On examination, they found the marks of violence on the hinder parts of the babe's head. We have not learnt whether the perpetrators of this horrid deed are yet diſcovered.

Thurſday laſt the gentlemen compoſing the regiment of artillery of the city and liberties went into the choice of a commandant, in the room of col. Marſh who reſigned; the ballots were taken at the ſtate-houſe, and on counting them up, a very conſiderable majority appeared in favor of the hon. Thomas Mifflin. eſq. Such judicious appointments cannot fail affording the higheſt ſatisfaction to every patriot and friend to government and good order.

Pittſburgh, June 16.

An accurate account of the return of delegates, appointed to the Federal Convention.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon, John Sparhawk, Pierce Long.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathan Gorham, Rufus King, Caleb Strong.

CONNECTICUT.

Delegates not yet appointed.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Delegates not yet appointed.

NEW-YORK.

Robert Yates, Alexander Hamilton, John Lanning.

NEW-JERSEY.

David Brearly, William Churchill Houſton, William Patterſon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſol, James Wilſon, Governeur Morris.

DELAWARE.

John Dickinſon, George Read, Gunning Bedford, Richard Baſſet, Jacob Broome.

MARYLAND.

Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, James M'Henry.

VIRGINIA.

George Waſhington, Paton Randolph, John Blair, James Maddiſon, George Maſon, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander Martin, Willes Jones, Richard Dobbs Spaight, William Richardſon Davie, William Blunt.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John Rutledge, Charles Coleſworth Pinckney, Henry Lawrence, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

Wm. Few, A Baldwin, Geo. Walton, Wm. Pierce, George William Houſton, Nathaniel Pendelton.

To the Printers of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Gentlemen,

By inſerting the incloſed in your uſeful paper, you will oblige a number of your ſubſcribers. It is a copy of a certificate ſigned by a number of our magiſtrates, in favor of the truſtees that were entruſted with fixing on a place for the ſeat of juſtice for Weſtmoreland county.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervants,
CHAs. FOREMAN,
ALEX. M'DOWELL.
JOHN CUMMINS.

April 17, 1787.

WE, the ſubſcribers, juſtices of the peace, in and for the county of Weſtmoreland, upon receiving a written report from the truſtees of ſaid county, informing us that a new court houſe and priſon was erected in Newtown, and that a number of other convenient buildings was alſo erected and open for entertainment; found that we were warrantable by law in adjourning our courts to the ſaid town; and being deſirous, as ſoon as poſſible, to take leave of the many inconveniencies and difficulties which attended our ſituation at Hannah's town, as well as to avoid the coſt of rent for a very uncomfortable houſe in which we held our courts; we did, therefore, accordingly adjourn to the ſaid town. And we do certify, that we found a very comfortable, convenient court houſe and priſon, included in one commodious building, together with a number of large commodious houſes open for public entertainment, in which we enjoyed great ſatisfaction during our reſidence at court. We do further give it as our opinion, that the ſituation is good, and poſſeſſed of every natural advantage that can contribute to the comfort and convenience of an inland town. That it is as nearly centrical to the body of the people as any ſpot that can be found poſſeſſed of the ſame advantages; that it lies in a direct courſe between Ligonier and Pittſburgh, and will admit of the ſtraiteſt and beſt road between theſe two places: that its ſituation is in the centre of the fineſt and wealthieſt ſettlement in this weſtern country, and cannot fail of being ſupplied with the greateſt abundance upon the moſt reaſonable terms; in ſhort, we think that the ſaid Truſtees have done themſelves honor in their choice and proceeding through the whole of this buſineſs. Given under our hands the 10th of Auguſt, 1786.

Hugh Martin,	George Wallace,
Richard Williams,	William Jack,
John Miller,	Chriſtopher Truby,
Alexander Mitchell,	George Baird.

For the report of the grand jury reſpecting the court houſe and priſon, ſee the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 26th of May.

*** The ſubſcriber underſtanding that an inſinuation has been thrown out, that his reaſon for not agreeing to publiſh the above certificate at an earlier period, was, his being ſwayed in favor of Greensburgh. This is both ungenerous and untrue. However (ſince this inſinuation has been made) he intends making no apology for its delay, and wiſhes, before hints of this nature are ſpoken of, that thoſe who make uſe of them, will be well convinced of their truth.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, June 15, 1787.

"Whoſo findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."

O Solomon, Solomon, little did you think what miſchief this ſame proverb of yours was like to bring upon your reputation. Half the huſbands in this place at leaſt, are at variance with you for it.

The firſt three or four weeks after marriage, huſbands will read it perhaps with a good reliſh, ſhut up the book, ſmile upon ſpouſy, ſay that the wiſe man was right, and that ſhe is a "good thing." Six months elapſed, and a few croſs-grained ſentences exchanged, the huſband will peruſe the ſame paſſage doubtingly. Solomon might be a good man, he will ſay, but aſking his pardon, he muſt be miſtaken in this particular: Wives, if they are all like mine, may not prove to be the "good thing" he talks of. But hear him when a year hath expired, and he will read this proverb (if he reads it at all) with all the ill nature peculiar to his ſituation. He will ſwear that Solomon was a fool; that he knew nothing about it. He will acknowledge that a GOOD THING might be found among Solomon's regiment of wives, yet to be obliged to take them one at a time, as is now-a-days the faſhion---Whoſo findeth a wife, findeth a "miſerable thing."

TRIM.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber a Negro fellow named Jack; five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, about forty years old, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, he is of a ſwarthy complexion, his hair more like a whiteman's than a Negro's, it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to Thomas Gitty in Pittſburgh, ſhall be generouſly rewarded by me DAVID STEEL.

June 14, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

STRAYED or ſtolen (ſuppoſed the latter) from the weſt ſide of the Alleghany, on the road to Venango, in the night of the 25th of May laſt, two HORSES, one a black, 7 years old, 14 and an half hands high, has a number of white hairs about his head; the other a gray, 13 and an half hands high, 8 or 9 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and delivers them to Colonel JOHN GIBSON, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each of the ſaid Horſes, and for apprehending and proſecuting the thief or thieves to conviction, Three Pounds.

N. B. The theft is ſuppoſed to have been committed by two white men, as they were ſeen croſſing the Alleghany river on a raft with two horſes.

June 15, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half of quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron; also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

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Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

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Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Just Published, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by the printers hereof,

THE

A, B, C.

WITH THE

Shorter Catechism,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Some SHORT and EASY QUESTIONS for CHILDREN.

TO BE SOLD,

To any Person residing in the Country,

A Negro Wench.

She is an excellent cook, and can do any kind of work in or out of doors. She has been registered in Westmoreland county. Produce will be taken, or cattle of any kind. Enquire of col. John Gibson, Fort-Pitt.

May 23, 1787.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate. Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

WHEREAS a certain Jonathan Philips did obtain seven separate bonds of the subscriber; one of which became due in April, 1787, and the remaining six to be paid yearly from that date, they being in consideration of a tract of land said Philips sold to me. I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, as there is a considerable part of the land sold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold unless compelled by law.

THOS. B. PATTERSON.

THE inhabitants of Washington county, will take notice, that Messrs. Redick & Hoge are reinstated in their former district, consisting of the whole county of Washington, and that all surveys made after the first day of this present month (June 1787) will be received in the surveyor general's office from them only.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

THE subscriber having lent the IVth volume of Sterne's Works, elegantly bound and gilt; as also the IId. volume of the Works of Alexander Pope: cannot now recollect to whom these books were lent: will take it exceedingly kind of those who may find them to forward them to Mr. William Christy, jun. at the store of G. F. & E. B. in Market-street. One if not both of these books have the subscribers name in the first page.

EDWARD BUTLER.

Pittsburg, June 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Rosanna Bradin, did in the month of May last past, commit adultery with Robert Hawthorne, as appeared by sundry respectable witnesses, and as such a crime is so detestable against the laws of God and man, I am determined not to live with her any longer. Therefore I give this public notice to all persons whatever not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM BRADIN.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1787.

N B. Ten Dollars Reward will be given by the subscriber for apprehending said Hawthorne.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Patrick Colbert, five feet, five inches high, well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair short and curly, born in Ireland.

James Mortimer, five feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, born in the state of New-York.

Michael Henesy, five feet 9 inches high, a robust looking fellow, brown hair, a little freckled, pitted with the small pox; born in Ireland.

Whoever secures the above deserters, so that they may be brought to me at Venango, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive my self to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half of quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron: also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

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